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the Soldiers of Iowa, and Especially those from Johnson County.

SOLDIERS—The old Democratic party asks for your votes. Under the influence of a partisan censorship you have not doubt been deceived by Abolition newspapers and letters with regard to the position of the Democracy in the present crisis of our country. You hear us spoken of as "Copperheads," "Secession Sympathizers," and "Traitors." These are the flippant words of men who desire by audacity and terrorism, to perpetuate themselves in power.

In principle, the difference between the friends of Gen. TUTTLE and Col. SPOON, is simply this:—

WE desire the war to end whenever the armies of the Rebels are subdued, and desire you to come home to your friends, and the enjoyment of the blessings of peace; as soon as that purpose is accomplished.

THEY are not willing that the war shall end until the last vestige of slavery is wiped out.

WE desire to perform our duty at the Ballot Box as faithfully as you are performing yours on the Battle-field, and thus preserve by our votes the same constitutional Government that you want to fight for. If you could return home and mingle with your old Democratic acquaintances, you would find that they are now, as ever, the true friends of the Government whose defenders you are.

Read the following
SPEECH OF LIEUT. BOYCE,
of Indianapolis, Warren Co., Iowa.

Lieut. Boyce went to the army as a Republican; was at home on furlough, and was called upon at a Republican meeting to make a speech, when he spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—I have only one word to say and that is, that we boys in the army have been very much imposed upon and deceived with regard to the sentiments of our neighbors at home. We have been led to believe that the Democrats were all sympathizers with the rebellion and opposed to the soldiers. Since I have been home I have went to see as many of the men, that I was told were that kind as I could, and upon talking with them, I find them to be as good Union men as we want. Moreover I heard a Democrat speak this afternoon in the Square, and if that is what you call COPPERHEADISM, I don't hurt the army one bit!"

Such, we believe, will be the testimony of all fair minded men who have a fair opportunity to judge.

We regret to notice that partisan spirit and hate should be such that

even our brave soldiers who have periled their lives for the preservation of the Union do not escape detraction and that some newspapers apply to Gen. Tuttle the nickname of "Copperhead," and "secession sympathizer."

Gen. Tuttle is too well known to the gallant soldiers of Iowa to require defense at our hands.

He was elected Colonel by his regiment and made Brigadier for his gallant conduct at Ft. Donelson and upon the unanimous recommendation of the Legislature of Iowa, by resolutions which we here-with publish.

Gen. Tuttle has accepted the nomination for Governor, upon the earnest solicitation of many of our best citizens from all parts of the State, and has addressed a letter to the people, in which he signifies his consent and the principles by which he will be governed. We publish the letter below and trust every Iowa soldier may read it for himself.

Col. Stone, his opponent, has written an address, but made several speeches, which are published, and from which the following are extracts:—

At Des Moines, on the night before his nomination, he said:—

"This war should never be allowed to come to an end, no peace ought to be made, no proposition for peace ought to be discussed, or even entertained, until the last vestige of slavery is wiped out. Therefore, my friends, make up your minds to give your last son and pay out your last dollar in taxes, to support the war until the last slave is free, for until that is accomplished, there will be, there ought to be, no peace."

Again at Keokuk, on the 30th of July, 1863, he said: "This war will be continued an abolition one as long as there is one slave at the South to be made free. Never, never can there be peace made, nor is peace desirable, until the last link of slavery is abolished."

This is the question presented to the soldiers and people of this State to say by their votes whether the war shall be carried on vigorously, until the rebellion is crushed and the revolted States return to their allegiance and then cease, or whether you shall be kept in the field and "our last sons and last dollar," sacrificed for the purpose of freeing slaves.

This is the **LIVING** issue of this contest, upon which depends the return of peace at an early day, or the perpetuity of this war for years to come. We ask a careful perusal of Gen. Tuttle's letter and a candid

decision between the two candidates at the ballot-box.

Resolutions of the Iowa Legislature
WHEREAS, Col. J. M. Tuttle, as is acknowledged by Major General Halleck, was the commander of the first column that entered Fort Donelson, and

WHEREAS, The regiment which Col. Tuttle commanded gained a world-wide reputation for the undaunted courage manifested in their brilliant charge at Fort Donelson, entitling not only the regiment, but particularly Col. Tuttle to the confidence of the country, and the War Department, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we recommend to the War Department the promotion of Col. J. M. Tuttle to the position of Brigadier General.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and is, hereby requested to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the President, the Secretary of War, and to each of the Members of Congress from Iowa.

Approved April 7th, 1863.

GEN. TUTTLE'S LETTER
To the People of Iowa.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having very frequently been solicited, within the last few months, by men of all classes, both in and out of the army, to become a candidate for Governor of this State, I have heretofore uniformly declined, for several reasons, the principal one of which is, my desire, after the present rebellion is put down and the Union fully restored thereby, to remain a private citizen and not engage in public under any circumstances; and there is but one motive that causes me to swerve from that resolution, which is the very same that caused me to join the army and that is **DUTY**.

I am informed by men of both political parties, since my arrival at home, that the public mind has been so inflamed by demagogues, on both sides, that there is danger of collision at any time, so much so, as to seriously embarrass the Government.

Fully believing that there is no future for the Government or the Country, but by thoroughly and effectually putting down the present rebellion in the Southern States, I look upon it as the duty of us to render what assistance is in their power and in whatever manner it will do the most good; to unite the public sentiment of the people, to crush out treason and rebellion against the best Government on earth.

The masses of the people of all parties are loyal, but a species of intolerance prevails that is really becoming alarming, unless they can be induced to use more moderation in the promulgation of their peculiar views on the questions that agitate the public mind, most of which are entirely outside of the main and only question now before the people, that is, the putting down of the rebellion. All parties desire that to be done as speedily and effectually as possible; the great point to be desired is, that minor issues and questions should be all laid aside until we again have a united country.

For the present, let us all unite heartily in support of the Government. If the administration adopts measures for the prosecution of the war that do not coincide with our peculiar views, let us make no facious opposition to them; but yield to the constituted authority. Mr. Lincoln is the legally elected Executive of this Government, and during his presidential term we can have no other. The fact that we did not vote for him renders us under no less obligation to support the Government under his administration, than if we had been his most ardent supporters.

I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the full extent of our power until the rebellion is suppressed, and of using all the means that may be in our possession, recognized by honorable warfare, for that purpose. I am for the Union without an *if*, and regardless of whether slavery stands or falls by its restoration, and in favor of peace on no other terms than an unconditional submission of the rebels to the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

Entertaining these opinions and recognizing the right of the country to demand the services of all good citizens, either as rulers or soldiers—although opposed to my personal wishes—if I should be elected, I will discharge the duties of the position without fear, favor, or partiality, and for the best interests of the State and Nation, to the best of my ability.

J. M. TUTTLE.
KEOSAUQUA, Aug. 13, 1863.

Now citizen soldiers, if you want the war to end when the rebels are subdued, vote for Genl TUTTLE and his associates on the ticket. If you want it continued until the slaves are all freed, vote for Col. SPOON and his associates.

By order of
"THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,"
of Johnson Co., Iowa.